

FIG. 1

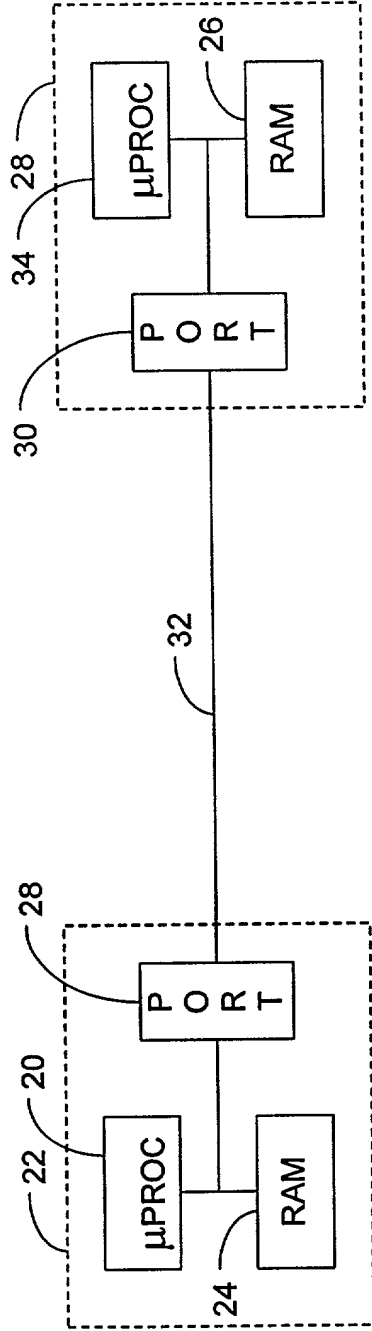


FIG. 2

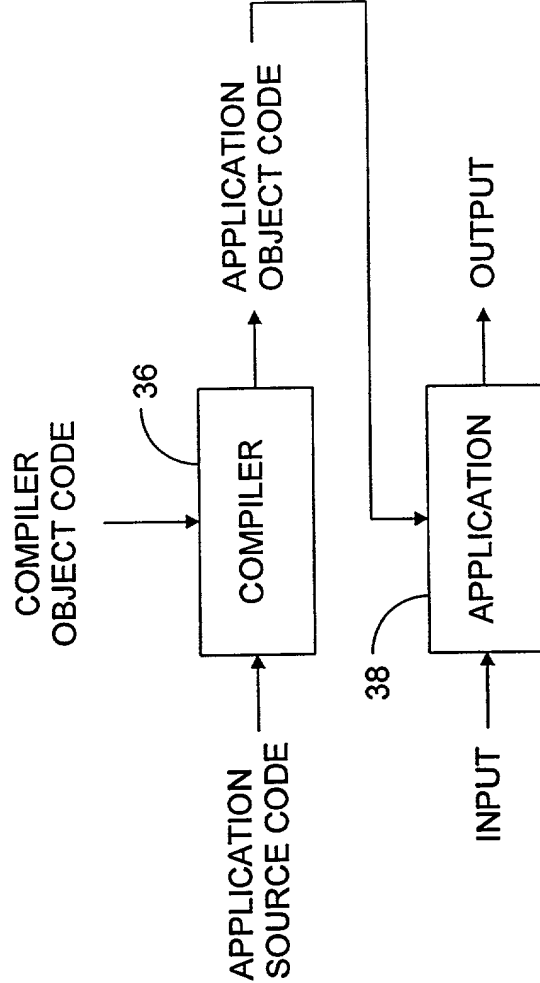


FIG. 3

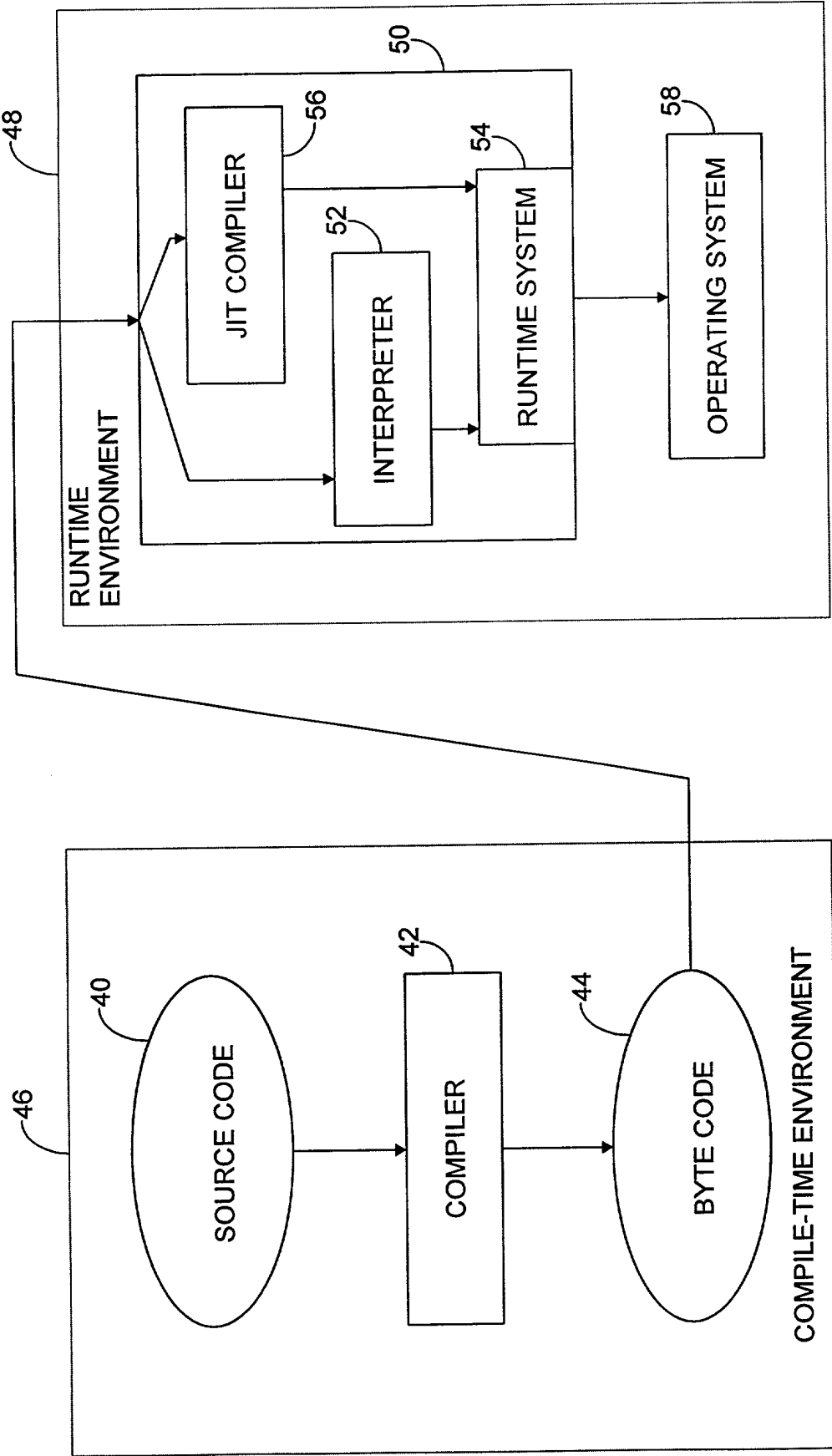


FIG. 4

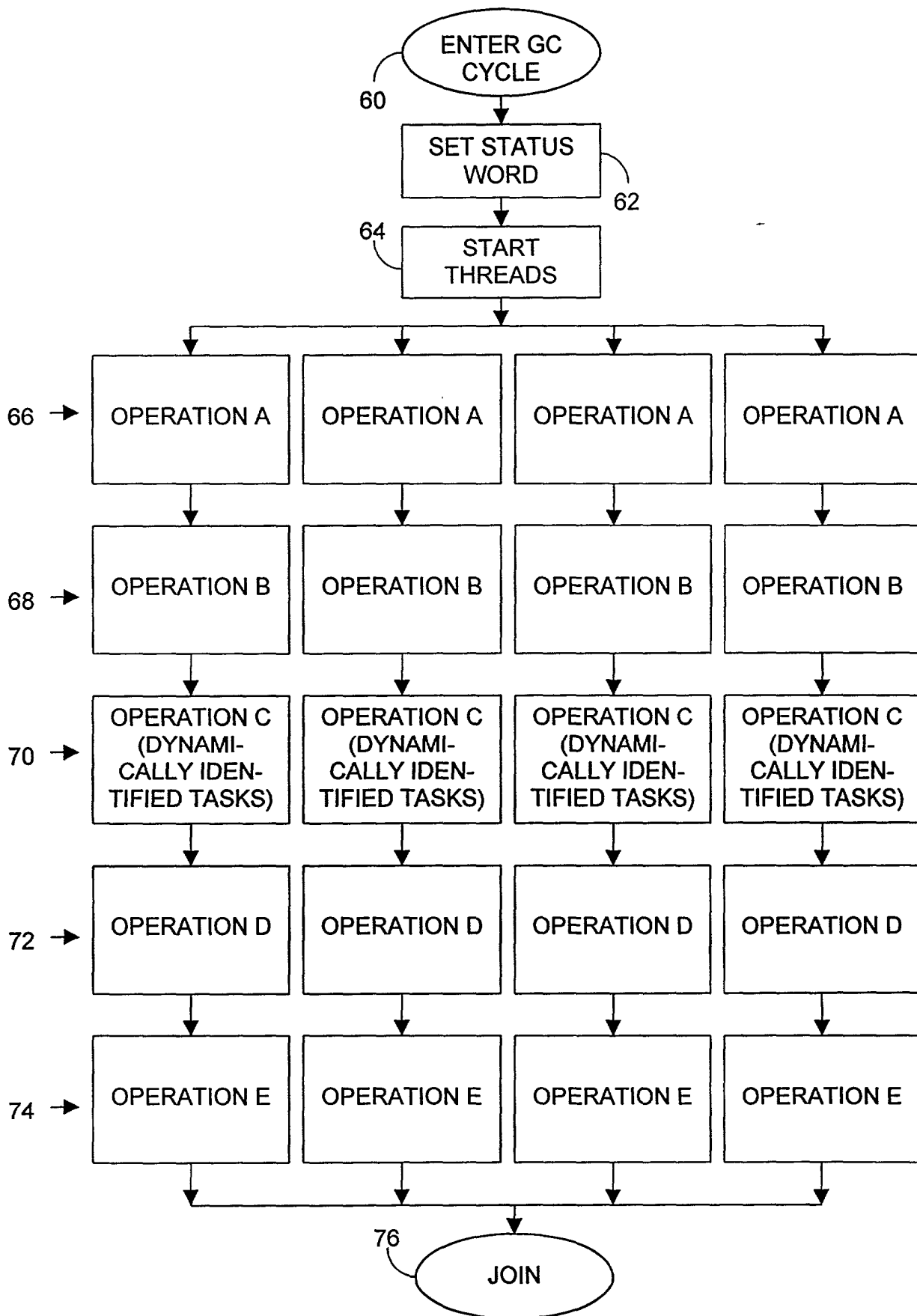


FIG. 5

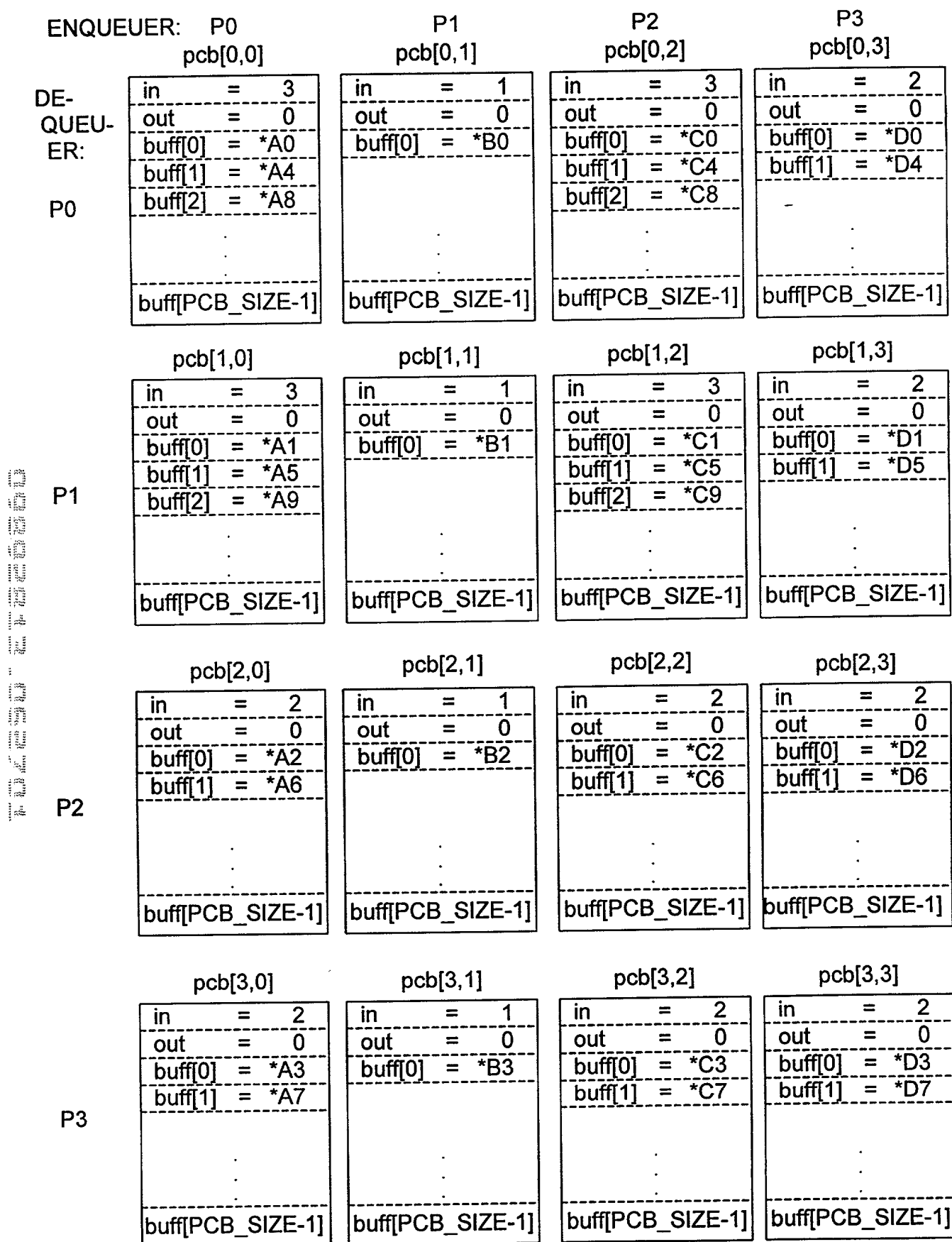


FIG. 6

```

1 static void enqueue(ParallelThread *pt, java_lang_Object *v) {
2     int p = pt->number; /* process id */
3     sq_nexts *local = (sq_nexts *) pt->data1; /* local is local to thread p */
4     while (PCBfull(Q->pcb[local->nextpush,p])) {
5         local->nextpush = mod(local->nextpush + 1, n)
6     }
7     PCBpush(v,Q->pcb[local->nextpush,p]); /* push item */
8     local->nextpush = mod(local->nextpush + 1, n);
9 }

1 typedef struct {
2     int in; /* counter of total number of elements inserted into PCB */
3     int out; /* counter of total number of elements deleted from the PCB */
4     java_lang_Object *buff[PCB_SIZE]; /* the PCB buffer, which is ``circular'' */
5 } PCB;

1 static bool_t PCBfull(PCB *b) {
2     if (mod(b->in - b->out, PCB_SIZE) == PCB_SIZE - 1) /* leave empty space */
3         return TRUE;
4     else return FALSE;
5 }

1 static PCBpush(java_lang_Object *v, PCB *b) {
2     b->buff[b->in] = v;
3     b->in = mod(b->in + 1, PCB_SIZE);
4 }

1 static int mod(int x, int n){
2     while(x >= n) x = x - n;
3     while(x < 0) x = x + n;
4     return x;
5 }

```

Fig. 7

FIG. 8 is a schematic diagram of a data structure 82, which is a linked list, showing four nodes 84. Each node 84 contains a data field and a pointer field. The data field of each node 84 is labeled "data1" and the pointer field is labeled "nextpush". The nodes 84 are connected in a sequence, with the pointer field of one node pointing to the data field of the next node. The first node 84 is labeled "number = 0", the second "number = 1", the third "number = 2", and the fourth "number = 3".

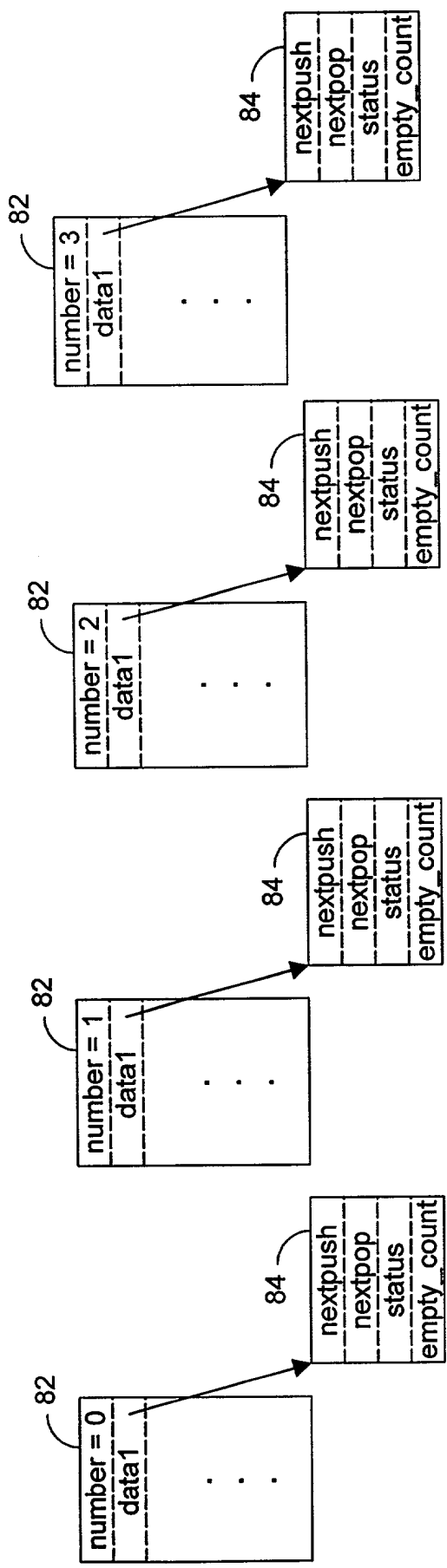


FIG. 8

```

1  static java_lang_Object *deque(ParallelThread *pt){
2      int p = pt->number; /* process id */
3      sq_nexts *local = (sq_nexts *) pt->data1; /* local is local to thread p */
4      int j;
5      const term_limit = 2*n; /* limit set after which termination is attempted */
6      while (PCBempty(Q->pcb[p,local->nextpop])) {
7          local->nextpop = mod(local->nextpop + 1,n);
8          local->empty_count = local->empty_count+1;
9          if (local->empty_count == term_limit) {
10             local->status = inactive;
11             for(j=0; j=n-1; j++) {
12                 if (! PCBempty(Q->pcb[j,p]))
13                     local->status = active;
14             }
15             if (local->status == inactive)
16                 mark_self_inactive(p,&statusBitmap);
17             if (!StatusBitmap) /* all threads are inactive, return */
18                 return NULL; /* system termination state reached */
19             else local->empty_count = 0;
20         }
21     }
22     if (local->status == inactive){
23         local->status = active;
24         mark_self_active(p,&statusBitmap);
25     }
26     int pop = local->nextpop;
27     local->nextpop = mod(local->nextpop + 1, n);
28     return PCBpop(Q->pcb[p,pop]);
29 }

1  static bool_t PCBempty(PCB *b) {
2      return (b->in == b->out);
3  }

1  static java_lang_Object *PCBpop(PCB *b) {
2      java_lang_Object *v;
3      v = b->buff[b->out];
4      b->out = mod(b->out +1, PCB_SIZE);
5      return v;
6  }

```

Fig. 9


```

1  static void mark_self_inactive(int self, int *pStatusBitmap) {
2      int oldValue,newValue;
3      do {
4          oldValue = *pStatusBitmap;
5          newValue = oldValue & ~(1<<self);
6          newValue = casInt(newValue, oldValue, pStatusBitmap);
7      } while (newValue != oldValue) ;
8  }

1  static void mark_self_active(int self, int *pStatusBitmap) {
2      int oldValue,newValue;
3      do {
4          oldValue = *pStatusBitmap;
5          newValue = oldValue | (1<<self);
6          newValue = casInt(newValue, oldValue, pStatusBitmap);
7      } while (newValue != oldValue) ;
8  }

```

Fig. 10